The channel between the *Kurilskaya Lopatka* and this iſland is 15 verſts in breadth; over which they paſs in ſmall boats, when the weather is fair, in three hours. This paſſage requires not only fair weather, but likewiſe a flowing tide. In the time of the ebb, the waves ſpread for ſome verſts, are rapid and white, and ſo large that even in calm weather they riſe two or three fathoms high. Both the Coſſacks and *Kuriles* have a ſuperſtitious awe and veneration for theſe waves; and when they row over them, offer them a ſacrifice by throwing chips made on purpoſe, imploring a ſafe paſſage; the pilots alſo uſe conjurations the whole way.

The ſecond *Kurilskoy* iſland, *Paromuſir*, is twice as large as the firſt. It lies north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, and is ſeparated from the firſt by a channel two verſts broad, where one veſſel may lie in time of neceſſity, but not without danger, there being no proper place for anchorage: and if a veſſel parts from her anchor, ſhe will be in very great danger; for the ſhore here being ſteep and rocky, and the channel narrow, it is next to impoſſible for her to eſcape. There was a melancholy example of this in the year 1741, when one of our veſſels was caſt away here. This iſland is alſo mountainous, and has as many lakes and rivulets as *Schumtſchu*; and on both of them, there is no other timber than *Slanetz* and *Ernick* which are uſed by the inhabitants for fuel, and they build their huts of different kinds of wood which they find thrown on the ſhore by the waves from *America* and *Japan*; among theſe are ſometimes found pieces of ranfarn wood, of which ſeveral large one's were brought thence to me. The inhabitants of this iſland are right *Kuriles*, who came there from the iſland *Onneckoot*; but upon what account is not known. All affirm, that between the inhabitants of the two above-mentioned iſlands, and the moſt remote, commerce was formerly eſtabliſh-

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

ed: thoſe of the remote iſlands brought to them all ſorts of lackered wooden ware, ſcymitars, ſilver rings which they wear in their ears, and cotton ſtuffs; and from them in return, they uſed to take chiefly, eagles' feathers, which are uſed in ornamenting their arrows: this ſeems very probable; for I had from this iſland a lackered waiter, a baſon, a *Japaneſe* ſcythe, and a ſilver ring; all which I have ſent to the *Imperial* Chamber of curioſities. Theſe articles the *Kuriles* could have from no other place than from *Japan*.

The *Kuriles* of this iſland[1] have their habitations near the ſouth-weſt point, upon a lake five verſts in circumference, out of which a ſmall rivulet, called *Petpu*, runs into the ſea.

Both theſe iſlands are ſubject to frequent and terrible earthquakes, and inundations: one of theſe calamities happened in the year 1737, about the time of my coming to *Kamtſchatka*; and another in *November*, 1742. We ſhall relate the firſt circumſtantially in its proper place; but as for the ſecond, though it was great, yet I have not been informed of the miſchief and deſtruction it occaſioned; for it happened after my departure from *Kamtſchatka*; and Mr. *Steller* makes no mention of it in his account.

The third *Kurilskoy* iſland is called *Sirinki*, and lies ſouth-weſt of *Paromuſir*. The fourth iſland is called *Onnecutan*. This iſland is leſs than *Paromuſir*, and lies from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, as that does, from which they row to it in one day. It has many inhabitants of the ſame origin with the *Kuriles* of *Paromuſir* iſland, as was ſaid before, out of which ſome families go over to viſit the inhabitants of *Paromuſir*, and voluntarily pay a tribute in beavers and foxes. The author concludes from this, that the reſt of theſe iſlands would not refuſe to pay the tribute, if proper perſons were ſent to bring them under ſubjection; and give them aſſurances, by

1 [Parmushir]

kind

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

hours' time. It was the white of an egg, with ſome camphire and ſugar, which he rubbed 'till it foamed upon a pewter plate, then tied it in a handkerchief, and bound it upon the forehead. This he found to ſucceed in every inflammation of the eyes.

It hails frequently both in ſummer and harveſt; but I never ſaw the hail bigger than peaſe. It ſeldom lightens but at the ſummer ſolſtice. The thunder is alſo but ſeldom heard, and then ſeems to be at a great diſtance. We have no inſtance of any one killed by thunder: the natives ſay, indeed, that before the arrival of the *Ruſſians* they had a great thunder, and ſome were killed by it; but this is to be queſtioned, ſince for ſo long a time we have had no inſtances of it. As to fogs, it is impoſſible that there ſhould be greater any where than at *Kamtſchatka*; and it is to be queſtioned whether deeper ſnows fall any where between 55 and 52 degrees north latitude than here, from the melting of which the rivers ſwell ſo much as to overflow their banks, and the earth in the ſpring is entirely covered with water. The cold in winter is moſt intenſe about the Great River and the *Awatſcha*; but in the lower *Kamtſchatkoi Oſtrog* it is much warmer than in any other place of *Siberia* in the ſame latitude.

The greateſt inconveniency ariſes from the violent winds and ſtorms, concerning which the following remarks may not be improper. Before a great wind, which generally comes from the eaſt, the air is always thick and dark; but, as I had not a thermometer, I cannot be certain if it is warmer then than at other times. The eaſt winds coming from the *Lopatka*, where are burning mountains and warm ſprings, I imagine that they not only ariſe from the narrowneſs of the land, but alſo from ſubterraneous fires and vapours.

With regard to other advantages or diſadvantages of this country, one may ſay in general, that its greateſt riches conſiſt in plenty of good furs and fiſh, and its greateſt inconveniences in the want of iron and ſalt. The firſt they are ſupplied with from other

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

other places, and the ſecond by boiling ſea water into ſalt; but the troubleſome diſtant carriage of the iron, and the boiling of the ſalt, are attended with ſuch expence and difficulty, that they are both ſold at a moſt intolerable price. One cannot buy a common ax under two rubles, and a pound of ſalt coſts four rubles.

CHAP. II.

Of the VOLCANO's *or* BURNING MOUNTAINS.

THERE are three burning mountains in *Kamtſchatka*, the *Awachinſky*, the *Tulbatchinſky*, and the *Kamtſchatka*.

The *Awachinſky* mountain ſtands upon the north ſide of the bay of *Awatſcha*, at a good diſtance indeed, but its bottom reaches to the very bay; and all the high mountains, near one half of their height, are made up, as it were, of rows of hills ſet one upon another, and the top they call the *Shatſe*, or tent, which is always naked, but the lower parts are generally covered with wood.

Theſe mountains for many years throw out a continual ſmoke, but flame only at times. The moſt terrible fire happened, as the *Kamtſchadales* ſay, in the ſummer of the year 1737; but this laſted no longer than 24 hours, and concluded by throwing out a vaſt cloud of aſhes, which covered the adjacent parts the depth of a verſhoke *.

* A verſhoke is the $\frac{1}{16}$ of the *Ruſſian* arſhin, which contains 27 inches.

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

CHAP. IV.

Of the METALS *and* MINERALS.

ALTHOUGH the peninſula of *Kamtſchatka* is hilly, and the ground ſuch as might naturally be ſuppoſed to produce metals and minerals, eſpecially iron and copper, with which *Siberia* abounds; yet hitherto little has been diſcovered. This is no proof that ſuch ores are not in *Kamtſchatka*; for, beſides that the *Kamtſchadales* are entirely unexperienced, the *Ruſſians* who live here have as yet given themſelves no trouble in the ſearch after metals; as they have ſuch large quantities of iron and copper inſtruments brought to them, that they have not only ſufficient for themſelves, but are alſo enabled to furniſh the *Kamtſchadales* and *Kuriles* with them at a very conſiderable profit. It is alſo to be conſidered, that the providing for their ſubſiſtance takes up ſo much of their time, that they can ſpare but little for any thing elſe; and moreover, the places proper for ſuch tryals are very difficult of acceſs: to which it may be added, that the frequent ſtorms and general inclemency of the weather are great hindrances to ſuch tryals; eſpecially when every neceſſary for the undertaking muſt be carried upon men's backs, for in the ſummer they can carry nothing upon dogs. It is reaſonable to preſume that ore might be found in *Kamtſchatka*, if it was worth while to ſearch for it. Copper ore has been found about the *Kurilſkoy* lake, and the *Ivovoy* bay; and a ſandy iron ore upon the banks of the ſeveral lakes and rivers; whence it is expected that there is iron ore in the hills from which theſe lakes and rivers riſe. Native ſulphur is gathered about the rivers *Kambalinſkoy* and *Oſernoi*, and the *Kronotzkoy* cape. The ſulphur

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

these vices occasion frequent quarrels and wars among them
sometimes with their neighbours, not from a desire of increasing 578
their power, but from some other causes; such as the carrying 583
off their provisions, or rather their girls, which is frequently
practised as the most summary method of procuring a wife.

Their trade is likewise not so much calculated for the acquisition 439
of riches as for procuring the necessaries and conveniencies of life.
They sell the *Koreki* sables, fox and white dog skins, dried
mushroons, or such trifles; and receive in exchange cloaths made
of deer-skins and other hides: among themselves they exchange 438
what they abound with for what they want, as dogs, boats, dishes,
troughs, nets, hemp, yarn, and provisions. This kind of barter 437
is carried on under a great shew of friendship; for when one 576
wants any thing that another has, he goes freely to visit him, and
without any ceremony makes known his wants, although perhaps he
never had any acquaintance with that person before: the landlord
is obliged to behave according to the custom of the country;
and bringing whatever his guest has occasion for, gives it him.
He afterwards returns the visit, and must be received in the same
manner; so that both parties have their wants supplied.

Their manners are quite rude: they never use any civil ex- 576
pression or salutation; never take off their caps, nor bow to one 157
another; and their discourse is stupid, and betrays the most con-
summate ignorance; and yet they are in some degree curious, and
inquisitive upon many occasions.

They have filled almost every place in heaven and earth with 771
different spirits, which they both worship and fear more than
God: they offer them sacrifices upon every occasion, and some
carry little idols about them, or have them placed in their
dwellings; but, with regard to God, they not only neglect to
worship him; but, in case of troubles and misfortunes, they
curse and blaspheme him.

They keep no account of their age, though they can count as 802
far as one hundred; but this is so troublesome to them that

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

a wooden handle. Of ſuch chryſtals were made likewiſe their arrows, ſpears, and launcets, with which they continue ſtill to let blood. Their ſewing needles they made of the bones of ſables, with which they not only ſewed their cloaths together, but made alſo very curious embroidery.

In order to kindle fire they have a board of dry wood with round holes in the ſides of it, and a ſmall round ſtick; this they rub in a hole 'till it takes fire, and inſtead of tinder they uſe dry graſs beat ſoft. Theſe inſtruments are held in ſuch eſteem by the *Kamtſchadales* that they are never without them, and they value them more than our ſteels and flints: but they are exceſſively fond of other iron inſtruments, ſuch as hatchets, knives, or needles; nay, at the firſt arrival of the *Ruſſians* a piece of broken iron was looked upon as a great preſent, and even yet they receive it with thankfulneſs, knowing how to make uſe of the leaſt fragment either to point their arrows or make darts, which they do by hammering it out cold between two ſtones. All the ſavage inhabitants of theſe parts are particularly fond of iron, and know how to manage it very curiouſly. As ſome of them delight in war, the *Ruſſian* merchants are forbid to ſell them any warlike inſtruments; but they are ingenious enough to make ſpears and arrows out of the iron pots and kettles which they buy; and they are ſo dextrous when the eye of a needle breaks as to make a new eye, which they will repeat until nothing remains but the point. Even at the time when I was there it was only the better ſort and thoſe that lived near to the *Ruſſians* that made uſe of iron or copper veſſels, the reſt ſtill preferring their wooden diſhes.

It is ſaid, that the *Kamtſchadales* knew the uſe of iron even before the arrival of the *Ruſſians*; that they received it from the *Japaneſe*, who came to the *Kuriliſki* iſlands, and once to the mouth of the river *Kamtſchatka*; and that the name which the *Kamtſchadales* give the *Japaneſe* of *Sbiſman* comes from *ſbiſh*,

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

325 a needle. The *Japaneſe* certainly uſed to come and trade to
439 the *Kurilſki* iſlands, for I found there a *Japaneſe* ſabre, a
177 japanned waiter, and ſilver ear-rings, which could be brought from no other place.

321 Of all the curioſities made by theſe wild people with their ſtone
531 knives and hatchets, nothing ſurpriſed me ſo much as a chain of whales' bones, found in an empty hut near the *Tchukotſkoi* Noſs, made of different links as ſmooth as if they had been turned, about a foot and a half long, and formed out of one tooth. It is very extraordinary that any of theſe wild people ſhould with nothing but ſtone inſtruments have been capable of making ſo curious a piece of workmanſhip, which was worthy of the beſt artiſt.

501 They have two methods of making their boats; one ſort of
171 which is called *koaihtahta*, and the other *tahta*. The former do not differ from our fiſhermens' boats, except that the prow and ſtern are higher, and the ſides lower. The tahta has the prow and ſtern of an equal height; the middle is not bent out, but rather falls in, which makes it very inconvenient, eſpecially when there is any wind, as being very ſoon filled with water. They uſe the koaihtahta only upon the river *Kamtſchatka*, but the tahta in moſt other places. When any planks are ſewed upon the tahta they are called baidars, which are uſed by the inhabitants upon the *Bobrovoi* or Beaver ſea in purſuing the ſea animals. They ſplit theſe baidars, and ſewing them with whales' beards caulk them with moſs or nettles beat ſoft. The *Kuriles* of the iſlands and thoſe that live upon the *Lopatka* build the baidars with a keel, to which they ſew planks with whales' beard, and caulk them with moſs. In *Kamtſchatka* they make their boats of poplar wood only; but the *Kuriles*, having no proper wood of their own, are obliged to make uſe of what is thrown on ſhore by the ſea, and which is ſuppoſed to come from the coaſt of *Japan*, *America*, or *China*. The northern inhabitants of *Kamtſchatka*, the

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

his belly, being, as he ſaid, ordered to do it by the muſhroon. 276

The *Kamtſchadales* and the *Koreki* eat of it when they reſolve to murder any body; and it is in ſuch eſteem among the *Koreki*, that they do not allow any one that is drunk with it to make water upon the ground, but they give him a veſſel to ſave his urine in, which they drink, and it has the ſame effect as the muſhroon itſelf. None of this muſhroon grows in their country, ſo that they are obliged to purchaſe it of the *Kamtſchadales*. Three or four of them are a moderate doſe, but when they want to get drunk they take ten. 276 439

The women never uſe it; ſo that all their merriment conſiſts in jeſting, dancing, and ſinging. Their dance is in this manner: The two women that are to dance ſpread a mat in the middle of the room, and kneel down upon it oppoſite to one another, having a little tow in each hand. At firſt they begin to ſing very low, moving a little their hands and ſhoulders; by degrees they raiſe their voice, and encreaſe the motions of their bodies, 'till they are quite out of breath and fatigued. This ſtrange, uncouth entertainment, as it appeared to me, ſeemed greatly to delight the *Kamtſchadales*: ſo ſtrongly is every nation prejudiced in favour of its own cuſtoms. 535

In their love-ſongs they declare their paſſion to their lovers, their grief, hope, and other affections. The women generally compoſe them, and have clear, agreeable voices. Though they do not want an inclination for muſick, yet they have no muſical inſtrument, except a ſimple flute, and upon that they cannot play any tune. 533 534

Another of their amuſements is mimicking other people in their ſpeaking, walking, and all other actions. Whenever a ſtranger comes to *Kamtſchatka* they give him a new name, and obſerve every thing about him very carefully, which they mimick 536 537

for their diverſion in all their entertainments.

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and ſometimes they played 'till both parties had pawned their cloaths for brandy. Such way of living, one may eaſily believe, was attended with great confuſion; but what the poor ſlaves ſuffered is almoſt incredible, being obliged ſometimes to change their maſters twenty times a day.

The invention of making ſpirits happened accidentally. The Coſſacks, after the manner of the natives, made a great proviſion of all kinds of berries for the winter. It happened ſometimes that they began to ferment in the ſpring, and could be uſed no other way than in drink. This drink was obſerved to cauſe drunkenneſs when taken in great quantities; upon which they began to diſtil it, and, to their great ſurpriſe and pleaſure, found that it produced a good ſpirit. They have ſince diſcovered that they could make brandy from an infuſion of the ſweet graſs, and now they have ſpirits in plenty. Their method of preparing this herb for diſtillery we have already explained.

Thoſe that are curious to know whence the Coſſacks ſettled here obtained their riches, muſt be informed that they owe them to the following circumſtances: firſt, when they conquered the natives they made all the plunder they could: ſecondly, every party of Coſſacks, that was employed in gathering the taxes, obliged each tributary native, beſides the crown tax, to give them four fox-ſkins and one ſable, which they divided among themſelves: thirdly, by their commerce with the natives, whom they obliged to pay a very high price for every trifle they furniſhed them with. Although, at preſent, the Coſſacks are forbidden to take any thing more than the crown tax, yet they are ſtill allowed to ſet what price they pleaſe upon their goods; and indeed they ſell them, or change them for furrs, at very great profits, and ſometimes for proviſions, nets, and boats. Without this they would not be able to live upon their ſmall pay, which is no more than what they uſed to receive at *Jakutſki*, and, both in money and proviſions, does not amount to above 14 rubles

1: Krashenninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

paid in furrs of different ſorts. In fine, the exchange of goods with the *Kamtſchadales* and *Chineſe* is ſo profitable, that, notwithſtanding all expences occaſioned by the diſtance, dearneſs of tranſport, and other difficulties, we may reckon that a 1000 rubles will produce 4000, provided they remain but one year in *Kamtſchatka*; but if they remain longer, there is a conſiderable loſs. The reaſons of this are, firſt, that upon their arrival, being flattered with the high prices of things, they ſell every thing, even their own cloaths and proviſions, hoping ſoon to leave the country, in which if diſappointed, they are obliged to buy them back again at double price: ſecondly, that the furrs by lying, loſe their colour and value: thirdly, that the place is exceſſively expenſive in regard to lodging, warehouſe-room, victuals, and ſeveral other particulars.

Goods demanded in *Kamtſchatka*, beſides the natural produce of *Ruſſia*, are *European* goods, from *Siberia*, *Boharia*, and the *Calmuks*. From *Europe* they receive coarſe cloaths of various colours, linen, ſerges, knives, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, red wine, a little ſugar, tobacco, and ſeveral toys. From *Siberia*, iron, ſeveral iron and copper veſſels, and inſtruments, ſuch as knives, hatchets, ſaws, and fire-ſteels; alſo wax, hemp, yarn for nets, tanned deer-ſkins, coarſe *Ruſſian* linen and cloth. From *Boharia*, and the country of the *Calmuks*, they bring ſeveral different ſorts of cotton goods. From *China*, ſeveral ſilk and cotton ſtuffs, tobacco, coral, and needles, which are much preferred to thoſe from *Ruſſia*. From the *Koreki* they receive great quantities of rein-deer-ſkins, both dreſſed and undreſſed, which they may ſell in what quantities they pleaſe at any time. Merchants muſt take care not to have too great a ſtock of any other goods; for the inhabitants of this place, *Ruſſians* as well as natives, never buy any thing before they are in abſolute want of it, even if they could buy it at half price.

The

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

441 The goods ſold at *Kamtſchatka* at prime-coſt ſcarcely exceed 10 or 12,000 rubles, but the ſales amount to 30 or 40,000 rubles; and if a merchant carries theſe *Kamtſchatka* goods to the fair upon the frontiers of *China*, he may receive double the price he buys them at; ſo that this commerce may eaſily appear to be very advantageous.

439 651 437 The goods that are brought out of *Kamtſchatka* conſiſt of furrs, ſuch as ſea beavers', ſables', foxes', and a few otters' ſkins. As there was formerly no money in this country, the way of trading was in exchange for furrs; and now they have money, they fix the price by the ſkins, reckoning a good fox-ſkin at a ruble. All goods brought out of *Kamtſchatka* pay 10 per cent. duty, but the ſables 12.

CHAP. VIII.

000 *The Different* ROADS *between* Jakutſki *and* Kamtſchatka.

THOUGH it may at firſt appear needleſs to mention all the different roads to *Kamtſchatka*, eſpecially as ſeveral of them are now no more uſed, yet, upon due conſideration it will be found to ſerve for an illuſtration of the different ſettlements of the *Ruſſian* colonies, and to ſhew what people are ſubject and pay taxes to each of theſe ſettlements. It will alſo explain the manner of reducing theſe people and making them tributary, and deſcribe the difficulties of this journey, although there had been no danger from an enemy, in which the tax-gatherers were continually expoſed to hunger and cold in an unknown country, whereby many of them loſt their lives. The Coſſacks were only able to make this journey

CHAPTER V

METALS IN THE PREHISTORIC KAMCHATKA

In the beginning of the seventeenth century the Japanese Government prohibited all navigation beyond its home waters, and before the Russians conquered Kamchatka the Kamchadal were not acquainted with the use of metals. However, there is no doubt that some iron instruments and other Japanese goods had reached Kamchatka through the Kurilians, even before the Russian invasion. Mr. Torii says that the Japanese never traded directly with Kamchatka, as contended by Bogoras.[1] The Japanese, according to Torii, exchanged their goods with the Ainos of Yezo. The latter sold them to their Kurilian kin at the regular fairs on the Island Rasava, and the Kurilians delivered them to the Kamchadal and the Kamchadal brought them to the Koryak and Chukchee. Thus the Kamchadal got from the Kurilians swords, needles, iron pans, cotton stuff, dresses made of bark fiber, armors, plumb and silver earrings, belts with silver buckles, in exchange for fur-skins, before the Russians introduced metallic objects to them. In the excavations in many pits on the shores of the Kuril Lake, I found brass coins of the eleventh century, according to the decision of Professor Koganei, to whom I showed the coins. As the coins were only of one period we may draw the conclusion that at that period the Japanese trade with Kamchatka, through the Aino-Kurilian intermediary, was quite extensive.[2] The old Japanese coins had a hole in the center and it might be that Kamchadal women wore them as ornaments.

However, these trivial borrowings from the Japanese culture were quite insignificant and scanty and the real transition from the neolithic period to a metallic stage had taken place under the influence of the Russians, who brought to Kamchatka iron, copper, bronze and silver instruments, vessels and ornaments.

It was not so in central and western Siberia. There the Russians found old seats of metallic production. As the Russian invaders were chiefly warriors and not artisans they had to have recourse in their needs to native metal workers and iron smelters.

METALS IN SIBERIA

Siberia, as we have said, was acquainted with the use and manufacture of metallic objects, reduction of metals from their ores and making alloys before the Russian conquest. But the historical development of metallurgy in some places of Siberia was different from that of Europe.

[1] See Waldemar Bogoras, *The Chukchee*, p. 54.

[2] According to Krashenninikoff (vol. II, p. 69, in Russian) the Kamchadal called a needle "shish" and the Japanese as precursor of needles "shishamen."

[Pp. 22-36 have not been included in the file --Analyst]

6:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY3 Kamchadal RY3

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View of the village of Sedanka, early 20th century.

The development of trade gave rise to the exploitation of the Itel'mens by merchants. These gave the Itel'mens goods on credit, often against their will; then, if the debt was not paid in time, they doubled or tripled the sum. Often, an Itel'men would have to pay as long as he lived for some small article, such as a knife. This type of trade did not disappear even after the formation of the Russo-American Company (1799). The company sold its wares at prices 10 times higher than their actual value. By the 1860's, the indebtedness of the Itel'mens to this company had risen to the grandiose sum of 150,000 rubles.

The Itel'men economy remained essentially subsistence. The fishing catch went solely for the satisfaction of the fishermen's needs, and none of it was sold. The only articles that had commodity value were furs. Villages were governed by elders, elected by the villagers and approved by the Russian administration. Very often the post of elder was hereditary. Survivals of clan organization were preserved among the Itel'mens until the 20th century. These included elements of collective production and distribution of food products—collective fishing by means of fishtraps, collective seal hunting, division of the carcass of a whale cast up on the shore, the custom of mutual aid, etc.

The first efforts at introducing agriculture were made after the founding of a monastery (the Uspenskaya Pustyn') on Kamchatka, in the first quarter of the 18th century. In the 1740's the first group of Russian peasants was resettled in Kamchatka. Further groups of settlers followed, but agriculture enjoyed small success. The administrative method of introducing agriculture among the Itel'mens could yield no appreciable results with the primitive agricultural techniques of that time. The products of agriculture therefore held a small place in Itel'men economy. Gardening was more successful. In the second half of the 19th century, all Itel'men villages had small gardens, producing potatoes, turnips and horse-radish. But even this gardening was negligible in scope and extremely primitive. The natives were unskilled in tending plants; they dug the soil with wooden hoes, did not know about watering, and so on.

Cattle were first brought to Kamchatka in 1733, and again, from time to time, in succeeding years. The livestock was kept grazing all year; there was little preparation of hay. Horses were also left to their own devices, and became so wild that they were difficult to catch. They were used chiefly in autumn as riding and pack animals. Wheel transport, such as the cart,

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

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To understand the nature, and estimate the utility of this project, nothing more is necessary

selves as fortunate if they escape shipwreck; and for this reason the Empress has expressly prohibited all navigation after the 26th of September.

I learned a circumstance at the same time, which confirms what I have said, and seems to have occasioned the first idea of these improvements.

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An English ship, belonging to M. Lanz, a merchant of Macao, came to anchor in the port of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, in the year 1786. Captain Peters, who commanded the vessel, made proposals of commerce to the Russians, of which the following are the particulars. By a treaty which he had entered into with a Russian merchant, named Schelikhoff, he engaged to carry on a commerce with this part of the states of the Empress, and demanded goods to the amount of eighty thousand roubles. These goods would probably have consisted of furs, which the English expected to find a market for in China, from whence they would have brought back in exchange stuffs and other articles useful to the Russians. Schelikhoff repaired immediately to Saint Petersburg, to solicit the consent of his sovereign, which he obtained; but while was endeavouring to fulfil the conditions of his engagement, he learned that the English vessel had been lost upon the coast of Copper Island *(Ile de Cuivre)* in its return to Kamtschatka from the north-west part of America, where it was probable it had sailed,

in

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

361 712 R 177 .71 neceſſary than to have an idea of the extent and form of the bay of Avatſcha, and the port in queſtion. We have already many accurate deſcriptions, which are in the hands of every one. I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to what may tend to illuſtrate the views of M. Kaſloff.

The port of St. Peter and St. Paul, is known to be ſituated at the north of the entrance of the bay, and cloſed in at the ſouth by a very narrow neck of land, upon which the oſtrog*, or village of Kamtſchatka

177 439 in order to begin its cargo, which it expected to complete at the port of Saint Peter and Saint Paul. Two only of the crew were known to have been ſaved, a Portugueſe and a Bengal negro, who paſſed the winter at Copper Iſland, from whence a Ruſſian veſſel conveyed them to Nijenei-Kamtſchatka. We joined them at Bolcheretſk, and it was M. Kaſloff's intention to ſend them next ſeaſon to Peterſburg.

* The word *oſtrog* properly ſignifies a conſtruction ſurrounded with palliſadoes. Its etymology may be derived, I imagine, from the entrenchments haſtily conſtructed by the Ruſſians

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

273 437 in like manner, all the profits of their knavery.

273 435 439 I ſhall terminate the article of commerce by adding, that the perſons who deal moſt in wholeſale, are merely agents of the merchants of Totma, Vologda, Grand Uſtiug, and different towns of Siberia, or the factors of other opulent traders, who extend even to this diſtant country their commercial ſpeculations.

All the wares and proviſions, which neceſſity obliges them to purchaſe from the magazines, are ſold exceſſively dear, and at about ten times the current price at Moſcow. A *vedro** of French brandy coſts eighty roubles†. The merchants are al-

* A Ruſſian meaſure containing from fifteen to twenty quarts.

† Eighteen pounds ſterling, eſtimating the rouble at four ſhillings and ſixpence.

lowed

7: Lesseps T-3 (1787-88) 1790 Kamchadal

273 lowed to traffic in this article; but the
435 brandy, diſtilled from corn, which is brought
439 from Okotſk, and that produced by the
177 country, which is diſtilled from the *ſlat-kaïa-trava*, or ſweet herb, are ſold, upon government account, at forty one roubles ninety-ſix kopecks* the vedro. They can be ſold only in the *kabacs*, or public houſes, opened for that purpoſe. At Okotſk, the price of brandy diſtilled from corn is no more than eighteen roubles the vedro; ſo that the expence of freight is charged at twenty-three roubles ninety-ſix kopecks, which appears exorbitant, and enables us to form ſome judgment of the accruing profit.

The reſt of the merchandize conſiſts of nankins and other China ſtuffs, together with various commodities of Ruſſian and foreign manufacture, as ribands, handker-

* Nine pounds nine ſhillings.

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

439/177 chiefs, ſtockings, caps, ſhoes, boots, and other articles of European dreſs, which may be regarded as luxuries, compared with the extreme ſimplicity of apparel of the Kamtſchadales. Among the proviſion imported, there are ſugar, tea, a ſmall quantity of coffee, ſome wine, but very little, biſcuits, confections, or dried fruits, as prunes, raiſins, &c. and laſtly, candles, both wax and tallow, powder, ſhot, &c.

The ſcarcity of all theſe articles in ſo diſtant a country, and the need, whether natural or artificial, which there is for them, enable the merchants to ſell them at whatever exorbitant price their voracity may affix. In common, they are diſpoſed of almoſt immediately upon their arrival. The merchants keep ſhops, each of them occupying one of the huts oppoſite the guard-houſe; theſe ſhops are open every day, except feaſt days.

The

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

177 The inhabitants of Bolcheretſk differ not
291 from the Kamtſcadales in their mode of
563 living; they are leſs ſatisfied, however, with balagans, and their houſes are a little cleaner.

Their clothing is the ſame. The outer garment, which is called *parque*, is like a waggoner's frock, and is made of the ſkins of deer, or other animals, tanned on one ſide. They wear under this long breeches of ſimilar leather, and next the ſkin a very ſhort and tight ſhirt, either of nankin or cotton ſtuff; the women's are of ſilk, which is a luxury among them. Both ſexes wear boots; in ſummer, of goats or dogs ſkins tanned; and in winter, of the ſkins of ſea wolves, or the legs of rein deer*. The men conſtantly wear fur caps; in the mild ſeaſon they put on longer ſhirts of nankin,

439 *Articles of apparel made of the ſkins of rein deer are procured from the Koriacs.

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

252 when they uſe it in their ragouts, it is pre-
439 viouſly boiled. Brandy is alſo diſtilled from
273 this ſweet herb, which, as I obſerved before, is ſold on account of government: for this purpoſe the plant is purchaſed of the Kamtſchadales*.

162 There are three ſorts of inhabitants, the
563 natives or Kamtſchadales, the Ruſſians and Coſſacs, and the deſcendants from intermarriages.

The indigenes, that is, thoſe whoſe blood is unmixed, are few in number; the ſmall pox has carried off three fourths of them, and the few that are left are diſperſed through the different oſtrogs of the peninſula; in Bolcheretſk it would be difficult to find more than one or two.

* This brandy intoxicates much quicker than French brandy; whoever drinks it, is ſure to be extremely agitated during the night, and to feel the next day as melancholy and reſtleſs as if he had committed ſome crime.

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7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

224 them; one would ſuppoſe they were of no value.

226 The Kamtſchadales have different ſeaſons alſo for fiſhing. Their ſalmon and trout ſeaſon is in June, their herring ſeaſon in May, and that of the ſea wolf in ſpring and ſummer, but principally in autumn.

They ſeldom uſe ſeines, but almoſt always common nets*, or a kind of harpoon, which they manage with great dexterity. Seines ſerve only for ſea wolves; they are made of leather ſtraps, and the meſhes are very large. They have another mode of fiſhing,

283 314 439 * Their nets are made of pack thread, like ours; they purchaſe it of the Ruſſians: there is another kind however, which they fabricate themſelves from nettles, of which they take care to lay up a conſiderable ſtore. They gather them in autumn, tie them in bundles, and place them under their balagans to dry. When their fiſhing and harveſts are compleated, they prepare their nettles. They ſlit them, and then ſtrip off the rind expertly with their teeth; the reſt they beat and ſhake till the filaments are ſeparated, and it is fit for ſpinning.

by

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

Every year the port is visited by a

439 Russian cruiser, and, if her officers should chance to be as excellent
505 companions as I have on every occasion found those with whom I have been brought into contact, a traveller might possibly get the offer of a passage, which, if he has command of the French language, a strong head, and an unlimited capacity for sweet champagne, should be enjoyable enough. A steamer, or steamers, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company make two voyages annually to the port, to ship the furs awaiting them there and at Bering Island. They start from Yokohama, and it would no doubt be possible to obtain a passage. On leaving Kamschatka for the second time, however, these ships do not return south, but proceed direct to San Francisco.

136 The weather upon our arrival was pleasant and invigorating
226 to a degree; the days absolutely hot, with a brilliant sun and
241 wonderfully clear atmosphere, and the nights cold, but bright. But for the mosquitoes nothing could have been more enjoyable. These pests, which render life in a northern climate almost unbearable during the summer, were not very numerous in Petropaulovsky itself, but in some parts of Avatcha Bay we found them abundant, while in others not one was to be seen. As every one knows, the presence of these insects is almost always dependent on the existence of marsh, low-lying ground, or clumps of birches and other trees in the neighbourhood; but here, oddly enough, we found no such reasons to account for their erratic distribution. The little gardens of the settlement were aglow with bright flowers, though choked with weeds and coarse grass. But little cultivation was to be seen; a few patches of potatoes, cabbages, and such like garden produce, surround the cottages here and there, but there are no cereals. Rye ripens in some parts of the valley of the Kamschatka River, and would probably do so here, according to Dr. Dybowski, but its growth is not attempted. To the Kamschatkan the harvest of the river and the sea is an affair of such supreme importance, and demands so much of his time, that he has but little leisure for agriculture even if he had the inclination.

27: Sauer--309-310 T-2 (1789-93) 1802 Kamchadal
116, 177, 273, 439, 651 Russia
636.65

"They have long since adopted the manners of the Russians, and profess the Greek religion. Of their former customs there only exist their lascivious dances, and their impure language, with part of the dress. They entertain the greatest veneration for the memory of Major Behm, under whose command they enjoyed the protection of a father. At that time Kamtshatka was governed merely by the major and his assistant, Captain Shmaleff, without any other court of justice. The revenue of this peninsula was then 40,000 rubles annually, arising from the tribute of the natives, the profits on brandy, and the duty on furs; which sum was remitted to the chancery of Ochotsk: a trading expedition in two or more open boats was yearly undertaken by the natives, accompanied by the priest of the peninsula, to the Kuril islands; from whence they obtained sea-otter skins of a superior [310] quality, several Japanese articles, and wrought silks. The merchants who visited the peninsula brought other necessaries, and hard money for the articles of the natives. Brandy not being considered as an article of trade, but a government concern, the sale was prohibited; and, the commander or his assistant inspecting the transactions of the merchants, prevented fraudulent proceedings on both sides."

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal

251 the sterility of the soil, operate also to prevent
263 the inhabitants from laying in a sufficient store of
439 winter provisions, which as they consist of fish are exposed to the air to dry, and in a short time become so rotten and maggotty, that but a small quantity can be made serviceable for the consumption of the people; the rest is retained for the dogs. Salt is at present issued, but not in sufficient quantities; were that article more liberally distributed, the people might in some years prepare fish to last them several successive ones. From the quantity now supplied by the king of the Sandwich islands, it is to be hoped that the first productive season will be taken advantage of.

137 Of wild vegetables, some of which are mixed
262 with the bark of trees for the fare of the inhabit-
439 ants, there is an abundance in Kamtchatka, and there is no doubt that greens, turnips, and radishes might with a little trouble be every where produced. Wild berries and wild garlick abound; the latter is exported to Okotsk and Yakutsk: this plant is one of the finest antiscorbutics known, but has a peculiarly offensive smell.

136 The principal riches of Kamtchatka may be said to consist in the animals of the chase, of which there are so prodigious a number, that there are not sufficient inhabitants to take them. The most valuable are foxes of various colours, a few sea and more river otters, with an immense number of sables. Bears, wolves, rein-deer and mountain-

29:Cochrane T-2(1821-22)1824 Kamchadal

136 sheep, and sometimes a few lynxes, are also to be
438 found. The number of skins annually exported
439 and consumed in the peninsula is about thirty thousand, of which sables and foxes form the principal part. The sables are considered at once the warmest and the coarsest known; the foxes however, especially the fiery red, are of the finest spe-
231 cies. Next to these furs, the dogs of Kamtchatka may be considered as forming a great part of their riches. These faithful and useful animals, are employed to transport fish, supply the house with water, the cattle with hay,—in short to do all the work that horses perform in England. They are fed as circumstances may dictate, being always left to shift for themselves from June to October. They are of a coarse appearance, in shape resembling a common house-dog, but endued with great sagacity, and it is to be regretted that they are not relieved a little by the importation of horses.

136 Independent of fish and wild animals, the Kamtchatdales derive also a considerable benefit from the surprising quantities of geese, ducks, swans,
251 snipes, and wild cocks. They are preserved by
262 dipping them in water, which freezing, they will be good as long as winter continues; at other times they are salted. The ducks and snipes are most excellent; but the geese, swans, and wild sheep are considered venison, and of the most delicious kind too, by those who are termed epicures; for myself although I have frequently partaken of them,

29:Cochrane T-2(1821-22)1824 Kamchadal

sum of money to pay travelling expenses, it seems very strange that such money is not paid to these poor people. As little can I understand why a post should travel gratis: surely the poorest and most distant part of the Russian empire, should not be oppressed in such a manner. It is true, the sum paid by the government to officers when travelling is small, as well as that paid to the postillion when in charge of the post; but small as it is in itself, it would be acceptable to those to whom it would appear much. As to officers' travelling, for which there is no public necessity, they can at best but reap the advantages belonging to the fair trader, who is not inconsiderably taxed. I have heard an officer of high rank assert, that every voyage from Kamtchatka to Okotsk and back again, was worth ten thousand roubles, or five hundred pounds; and I believe he spoke the truth.

With respect to the pedlers, here denominated merchants, they in truth ought to be taxed severely, as well in regard to the goods they bring as the price at which they are sold, the articles being such as are of light burthen, or will return the greatest profit. The ignorance of the aborigines is such, and their thoughtlessness of the future so great, that they prefer present luxuries to future necessities. The quantity of articles hawked about by the merchants consists of tobacco, spirits, silks, tea, sugar, nankeen, and cotton handkerchiefs. Every Kamtchatdale keeps open house, and upon the arrival of a Russian his door is held open, the

29:Cochrane T-2(1821-22)1824 Kamchadal

661 owner standing by it uncovered, and awaiting the
437 entry of his noble guest, who, making an obeisance
439 to the kasaika or landlady, passes on to the most
441 comfortable part of the dwelling, and divesting
563 himself of the unwieldy clothing so necessary in this part of the world, calls for dinner or supper as the time may be, orders food for his dogs, eats and drinks well, has a bed prepared for him, and takes breakfast, consisting of fine game, fish, and the like. The intermediate time is employed in extorting three or four hundred per cent. profit for his goods, and the only remuneration to his host is a glass of spirits or a leaf of tobacco, in some cases not even a "thank ye," although stress of weather has, unfortunately for them, detained him to partake of their hospitality for a week or more.

Were the merchants compelled to take more woollens and linens, some flour or oatmeal, with a sufficient quantity of axes, knives, kettles, twine, nets, and other implements of great necessity, there would be less objection to their proceeding round the Peninsula, and less inducement for officers to do so. Tobacco, it is true, is an article of great demand as well as of great necessity; tea and sugar are also in considerable demand, though, probably, too much money is lavished upon both these articles, by the Kamtchatdales; as also upon silks, nankeens, and fine cottons. A great benefit would arise from the establishment of a general fair in Kamtchatka, to be held at St. Peter and St. Paul's, as well as from two or three provincial fairs to be held upon a certain day at certain places.

2: Schrenck--407 (1854-1856) 1881-1895 RX2 Gilyak
Historical Manchuria AG2
Feudal Japan AB2
Kamchadal RY3

H.M. 101 174 /192/ At the same time, however, he also calls attention to the fact that if in the place in the Rubruquis at which the Taule and Manse peoples are mentioned (1) "Taule" is taken to stand

H.M. [113]

1. Marthe, "Taule et Manse" (Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdk. 475 ff). The passage concerned in the Rubruquis runs: " "Magister W. told me that he himself had seen messengers of certain peoples who call themselves Taule and Manse, who live on islands where the sea around freezes in winter so that then the Tatars are able to cross over to them" /translated from the Latin/.

for "Caule," that is, Kaoli, meaning Korea, it follows that the Man-dse were found in or near Korea even before Kublai Khan's colonies, to which the Russian sources want to trace back the introduction of this name in the Ussuri region. Along with Marthe, however, we shall naturally leave the final solution of this question to the historians and Sinologists.

FJ. 101 121 It remains for us to discuss the names customary among the Amur peoples for the third of the East Asiatic civilized peoples with whom they come in contact, the Japanese. As is well known, Steller (2) reports that the Kamchadal or Italmen call

K FJ. 101 439 K 192 [113]

2. Beschreibung von dem Lande Kamtschatka /Description of the Kamchatka Region/, pp. 3, 249, 320.

the Japanese "Sühsaman" or "Sühsemen," and they do this, as is expressly noted by him, because the Japanese brought them the first iron needles, whereas up to this time they had made them for themselves out of sable bones; in the Italmen, and in all dialects, the needle is called sühse. Kraschenninikof (3)

K [113]

3. "Opisanie zemli Kamchatki /Description

K F.J. 101 /192 cont./

3. (cont.)
of the Kamchatka Region/" (Poln. sobr. uchen. puteshestvii po Rossii, Vol. II, p. 49).

K 192 [113]

says the same, but more vaguely and evidently repeating Steller; according to him, however, Italmen needles are supposedly called "schischj," and, accordingly, the Japanese, "Schischaman." The following will show that this explanation is wrong and based on a misunderstanding. Names for the Japanese quite similar to those used by the Kamchadal are used by the Amur peoples, at least those on the island of Sakhalin and along the lower course of the Amur. The Gilyak on the mainland and on the island call them "Ssisam" (4), and the Olcha and Goldi, "Ssissa" (5).[2]

K S.S. F.J. 101 114 174 G Gi [101]

4. Therefore, when in a handwritten document from 1744 found by Middendorff in the archives of Udskoi Ostrog there is mention of the "Ssysaizy," who are said to have destroyed a vessel in the mouth of the Amur (cf. his Reise in den äuss. Nord. etc., Vol. IV, p. 165), it is undoubtedly the Japanese who are being referred to by their Gilyak name transformed by the Russians. Middendorf himself, by the way, had heard the name "Ssissan" among the Gilyak along the Sea of Okhotsk, but he thought that it referred to the southern Kurile Islands (cf. Bull. de la cl. physico-math. de l'Acad. Imp. des sc., Vol. IV, p. 233; also Beitr. zur Kenntn. des Russ. Reiches, Vol. IX, Part 2, p. 615).

G 175 113 101 FJ 101 648 175

[2] [Footnote "(5)" appears on p. 409 -- Analyst]

/571 cont./

Ainu. Steller (1) and Krascheninnikof (2) expressly state that the

1. Beschr. von dem Lande Kamtschatka, p. 249, note a, and p. 320.

2. /Opis. zemli Kamchatki /Description of the Region of Kamchatka/" (Poln. sobr. uchen. putesh. po Rossii, Vol. II, p. 49).

first iron implements of the Kamchadal, which they knew and used even prior to the arrival of the Russians in their country, were large Japanese iron needles, and their Kamchadal name also points to this origin of them, for "sühse" (according to Steller) or "schisch" (according to Krascheninnikof), as I have pointed out above (3), only means "Japanese" after the designation for

3. See pp. 407-412 above.

the Japanese passed on to the Kamchadal by the Ainu of the Kurile Islands. The Kamchadal, as Steller further reports, knew how to do some forging on these needles, which they presumably learned from the same Ainu who had brought them the needles. For instance, if the eye of the needle broke off during use, they made it red-hot, gave it a form like its former and by hammering it with a stone, /572/ and bored another hole in it with the help of another needle. Likewise prior to the arrival of the Russians, they also received through the Kurile Ainu pieces of Japanese iron ore. They knew of no other use for these, however, than to fasten them, if, as Steller relates, they were about 2-3 inches long and had roughly the shape of a knife, to the tip of a pole and set this up in front of their houses as a symbol of great respect and wealth. It is certain that this esteem of the Kamchadal for such an insignificant and in itself quite useless thing for them was based on information from the Ainu that this was the material out of which the Ssisan (Japanese), who in

2: Schrenck--896 E-5 (1854-1856) 1881-1895 RX2 Gilyak RX2
Kamchadal RY3
Ainu AB6
K 823 A 439 823 186

/572 cont./

their eyes, of course, were surrounded with the aura of great wealth and esteem, made those knives, swords, and the like which they themselves (the Ainu) prized so highly and paid for so dearly in trade with them. How very much this was the case can be seen from Steller's information that the Kurile Ainu gladly gave 20 sea beavers for an old Japanese saber and thought that they had made a very good trade, but wore such sabers only on festive days or during festive processions and made "the strangest figures during the welcoming" with them.

A 439 435

For the moment it must remain undecided whether the above-mentioned iron needles, which came from Japan to the Kamchadal as their first iron implements, spread from the latter to their neighbors, the Koryak and the Chukchee, before iron was brought these peoples by the Russians. At any rate, three Paleo-Asiatic peoples, the Ainu, the Gilyak, and the Kamchadal, received iron from Japan, and this was a natural consequence of the geographical position of the latter in the vicinity of these peoples, for just to the north of Nippon, the principal island of Japan, is the island of Jesso, the principal region of the Ainu (1),

G A K 439 19 325

A [131] [114] [113]

1. The view advanced chiefly by Ph. Siebold that the Ainu formerly also inhabited the north of Nippon (see above, p. 255) has recently been attacked by Brauns ("Die Bewohner des Japanischen Inselreichs /The Inhabitants of the Japanese Island-Realm/" in the Jahresber. des Frankfurter Vereins für Geogr. u. Statist., Years 48 and 49, 1883-1884, 1884-1885, Scientific Part, pp. 5 ff).

which, in turn, on the one hand, leads to the half-Gilyak Sakhalin, and, on the other hand, via the chain of the Kuriles, to Kamchatka. One may therefore draw the further conclusion that at the time when these peoples lived farther in the interior

G A K 174 325